

NORSK TIDSSKRIFT FOR SPROGVIDENSKAP

UNDER MEDVIRKING AV

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Greek name of the Kuban is *Hypanis*, and *Κύβρις*, etc., does not appear until the early Middle Ages.¹ It is a far cry from the mediaeval name of the Kuban to the Vedic and ancient Greek designation of the Kabul river.

I take the opportunity to add a few short remarks on some other points in L.'s article.

P. 6: Skt. *jh* is not necessarily of middle-Ind. origin. E. g., in *jhara*- 'flowing', *jhara*- 'waterfall': *kṣar-* the *jh* goes back to **gṣh* (cf. Av. *yāra-*), with an independent dialectical treatment of the voiced group.

P. 8: The NW. Prakrit special sign **ch** < *kṣ* no doubt represents the cerebral *ch* of modern Dardic and Kāfirī dialects. In the North-West the cerebral articulation has prevailed in the assimilation of *kṣ*, while in most parts of the East the velar character of the occlusive has held the ground, and the result has been *kkh*. In those NW-dialects which have given up the distinction between *ṣ* and *ś*, *ch* has coalesced with ordinary *ch*.

¹ Is it possible that **kuṣh-* and **kuṣ-* both go back, with dissimilation, to a form **kuṣh-* or **kuṣhṣ-*?

NOTES ON SHUMASHTI

A DARDIC DIALECT OF THE GAWAR-BATI TYPE

BY

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§ 1. The following notes are based upon information furnished by Dost Mahmud (*Dost(h)imad*), a native of the village *Bar Šumash*, during my stay in Peshawar in April 1929. I had only occasion to keep him for a few sittings, and my material is very incomplete and deficient. But, considering the peculiar position of this unknown Dardic language, I have thought it worth while to publish a short account of it, although several features of the grammatical system, especially as regards the inflexion of the verb, remain obscure.

§ 2. Shumashti is spoken only in Upper (*Bar*) Shumasht while the language of Lower (*Dar*)¹ Shumasht is an ordinary Pashai dialect. According to Lentz² the Pashai population of Shumasht came from Kūrdar on the middle Pech twenty generations ago, and Shumashti is spoken only in the twenty houses of the upper village.

Shumasht is situated on the eastern branch of the Mazār stream, a tributary of the Kunar river between Darra-i-Nūr and Chilas (*Čalās*), Chilas to the east and Aret (*Arēt*) on the western branch of the Mazār valley are each of them within an easy day's march from Shumasht. Lower down in the Mazār valley lies Chazābād (*Gaizabād*), and *Nurlam* was given as the name of another, Pashai-speaking, village in the neighbourhood. Linguistic evidence shows that there is also some communication between Shumasht and the Pashai village of *Kurungul*, north of the Kunar-Pech watershed. The name of our village was given as *Šumālāsī* or *Šimī(c) lam*, cf. *ālu Šumālāsī nim*

¹ *Dar* is a Pts. adaptation of Psh. *lar*.

² Deutsche im Hindukusch (Berlin, 1937), p. 268.

	Shum	Gawar-Bati	Pashia
16	šə'as	šə'as	šir chi.
19	nyas	inīs	nawin
20	'isi	ist	wist
heart	'id-ani	hida	der ar.
house	ama	amo	gušŋ chi.
to bring	āni-	āni-	ar.
meat	ād	ānda	phī
cooked rice	bāl	bat	wun
yesterday	dəs	dās	duš ar.
to wash	dəy-	dā-	diši-
to take	gā-	gā-	gur-
heavy	gandā	gandālo	gōn
who?	karā	kara	kā
hair	kyis	khes	col chi.
blood	lu	lo	dostr ar.
grape	lak	lāk	desik chi.
to give	āi-	ā-	dāy-
honey	mačit	māčit	ben
moon	mās	māšoi	mōyeh ar.
mouse	mušə	mušo	māč
to sit down	niš-	niši-	nē-
lung	phapus	phapus	papus
to be dry	sar-	šukha dry	sas-
to hear	šane-	šuni-	ar-
dog	šur	šura	šunig
stomach	war	war	kāč
water	wō	añ	warək chi.
black	racā	khāca	šonak ar.
daughter	zā	zā	wō chi.
snake	zāl	zyant	zan chi., jan ar.

§ 5. The non-Pashai elements of Shum. agree with GB. as regards the following particulars of phonetical development:

1) *Wī* > *i* in *ist* '20' (GB. *ist*); *ire* 'male' (GB. *herie* 'husband?'); *ilāy* 'to loosen' (P. ar. *uila*); *ilo* 'wainut' < **winulo* < **winud*. Ashk. *inurō*, *inud* has been borrowed from an earlier stage of Shum., or from a related dialect (Gelangeli?). Also P. kr. *islonə* 'wide' must be a LW from a dialect of the Shum. group. *Wīn* 'willow' (P. kr. *wīn*, GB. *beu*) and *wyel* 'night' (P. kr. *wel*, GB. *hysel*) are of P. origin. *Wī* 'you' agrees with Waig. — *Bīzi* 'to speak' (> *ue*-) and *bāi* 'word' (GB. id., P. ar. *būti*) are borrowed from a dialect with *w* > *b*.

2) Retention of *t* after *n* in *zāl* 'snake' (GB. *zyant*); *jūt* 'road' (GB. *phon*), -*ai* pers. suffix 3 pl. *Dān* (*land-ani*) 'tooth' is a P. word, and also *zāl(r)* 'mill' agrees with P. ar. *zār*, not with GB. *zāi*. But *māle* 'to understand' possibly < **mantraya*. — *Né* has been assimilated in *pōn* '5', *puinyes* '15'.

3) Retention of intervocalic sibilants in *dās* '10' (GB. *dās*, P. ar. *dāet*); *isī* '20' (GB. *isi*, P. ar. *wiyā*); *dəs* 'yesterday' (GB. *dās*, P. ar. *duō*); *awas* 'yawn' (GB. *hāsc*? P. ar. *awoi*); *mās* 'moon' (GB. *māšai*, P. ar. *mōyeh*); *niš* 'to sit down' (GB. *niši*, P. ar. *nē*); *pas* 'sister' (GB. *sasi*, P. ar. *sāya*). — This agreement with GB. is significant, although in P., too, sibilants are, for unknown reasons, retained in several words, e.g., P. ar. *dsik* 'ashes'; *dšim* 'hail'; *mačit* f. 'buffalo'. — Note Shum. *diši* 'to laugh' (P. ar. *ezī*, GB. *hāsc*).

4) *Dw* < *b* in *bās* '12' (GB. *bās*, P. ar. *duwāi*).

5) *Y* > **ē* > *z* in *zāl* 'to come' (GB. *zāl*); *zē* 'to eat' (GB. *zē*); *zō* 'barley' (GB. *zō*); *zās* '11' (GB. *jas*). In P. ar. *y* results in a palatal fricative, merging into *š* (y/šō 'barley'; P. kr. chi. *yō*), but this sound is retained in the Shum. LW's *zār* 'hair' (= P. ar.) and *zō(r)* 'mill' (P. ar. *zār*), which have been adopted after the change of *z* > *z* had taken place in Shum. — *Yā* 'house'; *yāč* 'mosquito'; *yenan* 'winter' have been borrowed from P. kr. or chi. In *yāč* '1' *yekula* 'alone' a *y*- of secondary origin has been retained as well in Shum. as in GB.

6) *Rt*, *rd* result in *t*, *d* respectively in *āl* flour (Kāl. *at*); *gā* 'ghee'(?); *id* 'heart'. GB. has *uā* 'stone', but *hida* 'breast'; *hiā-lungga* (and *hira*) 'heart'. But e.g. *ara* 'half' (< P. l. GB. *adāwā* 'half-full'.

and it may not be possible to draw a line between such occasionally used P. words and really accepted loan-words.

Beside such cases of correspondence with GB. and P., Shum. presents some interesting lexical and phonetical parallels with other Dardic and Kafir languages. We have already mentioned *ilo* 'walnut': Ashk. *imla*. Cf. also *mač* 'husband' = Ashk., and *arata* 'red': Ashk. *řatařta*; Waig. *šatařta*; *mač* 'to understand': Ashk. *mařu* (?). *Wř* 'you' agrees with Waig.: *pas* 'sister' with Dam. and Tir.: *šare* 'head' with Tir. *xř*. Special resemblances with Kalasha are *lyřm* 'roof': *drũm*; *at* 'flour': *at*; and, possibly, *aba* 'we': *abi*.

§ 11. If a dialect of the GB. type had been spoken in a single village in the lower Kunar river system, it might perhaps have been considered to be an offshoot of this language. But the existence of similar dialects in Ningulian and Gelangel, perhaps also in Zhumiali, renders it improbable that they should all have been brought into this region by immigrants from the upper Kunar. Also linguistic evidence, especially the existence of Shum. forms which are independent or archaic in comparison with those of GB., and the connections between Shum. and other Dardic dialects, force us to the conclusion that a language of the GB. type was spoken on the lower Pech and in adjacent valleys before the expansion of the Pashais, and that no doubt also the intervening part of the Kunar valley was at one time occupied by related tribes.

This theory fits well in with the tradition about Pashai immigration from the west to Shumashit. It also seems improbable that Pashai should have extended over all the separated and widely scattered valleys at the time when it developed its general features. It is much more likely that Pashai should have spread from a central area, possibly Laghman, and have penetrated into the outlying districts on the Pech and in the side-valleys of the Kunar at a comparatively recent date. This would also account for the Kafir influence which is in evidence especially in P. kf. The existence of dialects of the GB. type in this region is at any rate remarkable as an indication of the complexity of the linguistic geography and history of the Hindu-Kush region.

According to Lentz (l.c. p. 274) other broken dialects were till recently spoken in Katakakai in Traieguna and in Wolapur on the Lower Pech. The few words from these dialects which he quotes in his "Zeitrechnung in Nuristan und am Pamir" (v. Indischer Wort-Index, s.v.v.) show a closer connection with the Kohistan dialects to the east, than with those of the Kunar region. Cf., e.g., *b < w* in Katar. *bařan* 'spring'; *t < ř* in *atam* '8th' (Torw. *atř*); *šayřm* '3rd' (Torw. *řa*); *řřatř* 'night' (Torw. *šatř*); *diřatř*, Vor. *diřim* 'moon' (Bashk. *yřum*; Torw. *yřm*). — The missing link between these Kunar dialects and Kohistani may have been the "peculiar dialect, which no Afghan can comprehend" spoken by the "Yeghānis at Bālīř" (= Bahlai), "the first march from Goshier on the Jelālabad River, towards Bājor", mentioned by Masson in his 'Journeys in Balochistan, Afghanistan and the Panjab', II, p. 233 (1842).

SOUND SYSTEM Consonants.

§ 12.	k	g	ŋ	x
č	čh			š
č	(j)		š	š
č			s	z
t	tř	q	ř	
t	tř	d	n	r
p	ph	b	m	l
				ř
				y
				w
				ř

§ 13. The absence of *čř* and *čř* in my material may be accidental. — *j* was noted only in the LV *jōř*. — The sound transcribed *x* was acoustically more like a strong, fricative *h* than a real, velar fricative. Ordinary *h* was heard only in *latham*, a variant of *layam*. — Intervocalic *k*, especially as a suffix, alternated with surd *g*. Cf. also *lāřyal*, prob. for *lāřkal* and *gaidāřimo* for "gair". Also in several eastern P. dialects we find unvoiced lenes for intervocalic tenues. — Note *ilořalek* with *-ř < -ph*. — *ř* and *-ř* are probably variants of one and the same phoneme. Cf. *ř* and *-*. Bilabial *w* and the semi-vowel *ř* are separate phonemes. Cf. Voc. s.vv. — No aspiration of

muṣṣikʰ-em (*muṣ-em*) 'daughter-in-law'; *pasotikʰ-em* (*pas*) 'sister'; *yerrdēlikʰ* (*yero*) 'sheep'; *puḏarok-em* (*puḏ-em*) 'son'; *emṛikʰ-em* (*em*) 'daughter'; *axʷdlikʰ* (*xʷdlikʰ*) 'irrigation-channel'; *yagumikʰ-em* (*ya*) 'mother'; *kyēfēsikʰ* (*kyēft*) 'girl'.

The suffix *-aḏa*, etc., in *ēḏaraḏa* 'thief'; *šimāḏā* 'parrot'; *xareḏa* 'ass' does not seem to be productive.

Number.

§ 19. Special pl. forms are rare. Examples are: *lyē laerik inamas* 'we are three brothers'; *ēḏar laerik-in inat* 'I have four brothers'; *ācīnāo uḏ* 'year'. But *ācin* in *dā ācin-em* 'my two eyes' may be a sg. form, corresponding to GB. *icfin*.

Usually the sg. form is employed for the pl. Thus: *lyēlēḏar eḏ-in inat* 'I have three/four daughters'; *ēḏar pas-am inat* 'I have four sisters'; *lit pasotikʰ-em inat* 'I have three sisters'; *lit muṣ-em inat* 'I have three daughters-in-law'; *ēḏiḏar ire-kur-am inat* 'I have four boys'; *puḏ-em inat* 'I have sons'; *yudāḏ boi inat* 'there are many mosquitoes'; *yṛ inat* 'there are lice'; *ale maṣe jor inat-e?* 'are those men well?'; *ase maṣe xṛināt* 'those men have come'; *alese maṣe anna laicḏum* 'those men beat us'; *mūi bō maṣe liliḏāt* 'I saw many men'; *liḏiḏyāḏ liliḏāt asmānā* '(I) saw stars in the sky'.

Note *nisṣ-inam*, etc., 'I am sitting'; *nisṣ-inamas*, etc. 'we are sitting'.

Case.

§ 20. The genitive suffix is *-s* (*-alas*). E. G., *gḏras*; *sālas*; *maṣes*; *kūmas*; *lanas*; *šāras*, *iṣitīs*, *bās-am*, *ācinis-em* (but also *ācīnesl-em*, prob. a P. ar. or kr. form), from *gḏra* 'horse'; *cāt* 'snake'; *maṣe* 'man'; *kām* 'tribe'; *lām* 'village'; *šār* 'head'; *iṣitīl* 'woman'; *bā* 'father'; *āic* (*ācin*-) 'eye'. *Acīnāo* is perhaps a gen. pl. form.

The oblique case ends in *-a*, *-ḏ*. It denotes position in, or movement towards a place. E. G., *liḏiḏyāḏ liliḏāt asmānā* '(I) saw stars in the sky'; *gula paḏa bō-inē* 'leaves have appeared on the flower'; *gila uḏ nasir* 'water flows in the ravine'; *ēḏ(ra) dīdām* 'I go to the mill'; *lāma dī-dam ara* 'I had gone to work'; *lāma dīām* 'I go to work'; *gḏ cārḏāse mān-as* 'I take the cow to the grazing ground'; *mazegat*

lyemic lhoctim 'I put it in the middle of the roof'. But we also find the casus rectus in *dāna lāne lūwanik* 'we put the grain in the chest' (*dāna wāḏarum sandāḏ ket*; *ēḏ dīām* 'I go to the mill'. Cf. the temporal expressions *um pīal* 'to-day'; *yek pīal* 'one day'.

The object is put in the casus rectus, there being no separate accusative form of nouns: *Gām liḏām* 'I cut the wheat'; *kām kōyctim* 'I worked'; *wai kiāb ḏbu gūcam* 'I take that book'.

The postposition *-ga* denotes the direction of a movement. V. Voc. s.v.

Adjectives.

§ 21. Most adjectives end in *-a* (*-ḏ*, *-ḏ*), f. *-f*. Cf. *anda* 'blind'; *ēuāḏ* 'sour'; *arala* 'red'; *gandāl* 'heavy'; *xūda* 'lame', etc. — Regarding sg. *nisṣ*, pl. *nisṣ*-v. § 19.

Adjectives in *-k* are, e. g., *dumik* 'far'; *ēāruk* 'wet'; *ūdāḏ* 'near'; *yekajuk* 'single'; *lanuk* 'light'; *pāgsak* 'clean' (LV).

§ 22. Personal Pronouns.

	1 Sg.	2 Sg.	1 Pl.	2 Pl.
Nom.	<i>ā</i>	<i>tu</i>	<i>ḏb</i>	<i>uḏ</i>
Acc.	<i>mḏ</i>	<i>lō</i>	<i>ama</i>	<i>ina</i>
Ag.	<i>mūi</i> (<i>mē</i>)	<i>lūi</i>	<i>amai</i>	<i>imai</i>
Gen.	<i>mona</i>	<i>lono</i>	<i>amanna</i>	<i>inanna</i>

§ 23. Cf. GB. *ā*, *mō*, *mūi*, *mōna*; *tu*, *lō*, *lūi*, *lōna*; *ama*, *amo*, *amai*, *amona*; *mē*, *mēna*. P. ar. has *a*, *man*, *mono*; *tu*, *lau*, *lono*; *ama*, *amo*; *ina*, *imo*. On the whole Shum. agrees with GB., but it has retained a 2 pl. form corresponding to Ashk., Vāig. *uḏ*, Dam. *bi*, and possesses a 1 pl. form of uncertain origin, cf. Kal. *abi*.

§ 24. 1 Sg. Nom.: *ā pīnūm-as* *alese* 'I know him'; *a kaser inam* 'I am tired'. But also *ā du san kaser inamas* 'we two are tired'. 1 Sg. Acc.: *Mō gaw-am-a?* 'didst thou see me?' *ase maṣe mḏ lhoctim* 'that man beats me'; *mō ḏōyit-am* 'he gave me'. *Mō lō gāim-a* 'I saw thee' is probably a mistake for *mūi*, etc.

(it) to that man; *alese maiseš šār-es* 'that man's head'; *alese maiseš bāi eāniam* 'I am afraid of that man'; *alese maise aua laēio-ni* (*laia-at-ani*) 'that man (those men) beat us'.

Aleu: *Alyen kyela āam kaetis?* 'what work has he done?' *aleua āiti-ām* 'he has given me'; *alyen maise kiāb āāi-ām* 'that man gave me a book'.

(*Ale*): *Ale maise šor inal-e* 'are those men well?' *ale maiseš nuš gain-ām* 'those men saw me'; *le* (subst.) *bō inal* 'they are many'.

§ 32. Pronominal Suffixes.

1 Sg. -m	1 Pl. -amile
2 Sg. -u	2 Pl. -i
3 Sg. -s	(3 Pl. -at).

E. g., *šār-in, -u, -es, -en, -āi* 'my head', etc. The vocalization of the suffixes varies, probably according to the original final vowel of the preceding noun. Thus, e. g., *nām-am* 'my name'; *la-am* 'my brother'; *kand-am* 'my shoulder' (< *skandhā* ?); *māt-am* (sic) 'my husband', but *puč-en* 'my son', *ānyr-en* 'my finger'; *šāšur-en* 'my father-in-law'; *mūč-en* 'my urine'; *muš-en* 'my daughter-in-law' (< **suṣa* ?); *pas-en* 'my sister'; *ič-am* 'my heart'; *xur-en* 'my foot', and *šār-in* 'my head'; *eā-in* 'my daughter'. Also in P. we find *-i(-e)-en* from ancient nouns in nom. sg. -e < *-as.

§ 33. The pronominal suffixes may be added to nouns or to verbs. — With nouns: 1 Sg. *bā-m* 'my father'; *čūč-am* 'my breast'; *nuč-in* 'my belly'; *acimis-en* 'of my eye'; *šārs-am* 'of my head'; *bās-am* 'my father's'. — 2 Sg. *nām-u* 'thy name'; *šār-u* 'thy head'; *pas-en* 'thy sister'; *bāt-en* 'thy word'. — 3 Sg. *nām-as* 'his name'; *lās* 'his brother'; *išitil-s* 'his wife'; *šār-es* 'his head'; *līm-as* 'it has a tail'. — 1 Pl. *lām-ane* 'our village'; *šār-ene* 'our heads'; *gaim-ani* 'our enemies'. — 2 Pl. *šār-ai* 'your heads'; *inane kāmas nām-as-i* 'the name of your tribe'. I do not know whether the absence of examples of 3 pl. -at with a noun is accidental. — With verbs: 1 Sg. *gāi-w-an-a?* 'didst thou see me?' *āāi-am* 'he gave me'; *tharlas-en* 'thou seest me'. — 2 Sg. *gain-u* 'I saw thee'; *pičnām-u* 'I know

thee'. — 3 Sg. *gāim-as* 'I saw him'; *pičnāw-as-e?* 'dost thou know him?' — 1 Pl. *liw-ani* 'thou beatest us'; *lāy-eni* 'you beat us'; *pič-niāw-ane* 'you know us'; *ličā-at-ani* 'they beat us'. — 3 Pl. *pičnān-at* 'I know them'; *gūyelin-at* 'I saw them'.

§ 34. The possessive suffixes are frequently used together with independent pronouns or genitives. Thus: *Zālas car-as* 'the snake's poison'; *mono bā-m* 'my father'; *anane lām-ane* 'our village'; *lmo šār-u* 'thy head'; *alese maiseš šār-es* 'that man's head'; *acimis-en būr-s* 'my eyebrow'; *bās-am lā-es* 'my father's brother'; *lono kāmas-u nām-as* 'the name of thy tribe'; *inane kāmas nām-as-i* 'the name of your tribe' (vestri tribus nomen-eius-vestri).

VERBS

§ 35. My material is not sufficient for drawing up the complete verbal system, but a provisional arrangement of the available forms may be attempted.

§ 36. Auxiliary Verbs.

1st Sg. <i>nam m, nim</i> f. 'I am'.	1st Pl. <i>inamas</i>
2nd > <i>inas</i>	2nd > <i>inoā</i>
3rd > <i>ine m, ini</i> f.	3rd > <i>inat</i> .

Cf. GB. *thauim, thauais, thana* (f. *thini*), *thanch, thanon, thanch*, with substitution of -č for the ancient 1st Pl. ending which is retained in Shum. Cf. N. *Kalasha -ik*, but S. Kal. -imis. The formation is founded on a participle, cf. Phal. *him, f. hini* 'is'.

From the root *b-* we have Pres. 1st Sg. *būm* 'I become', 3rd Sg. *bōio*; Pret. 1st Sg. *bām* 'I was'; Perf. 1st Sg. *bō inam* 'I have become', 3rd Sg. *bō inči*.

Finally we find *šne* 'it is', corresponding to P. l. *šik*. Know. *šer*, etc., in *āsmān šār šne* 'the sky is clear'.

§ 37. Tense System.

Imperative. — 2 Sg. in -a, e. g., *thara* 'look'; *āna* 'bring'; *pič-sa* 'grind'; *baša* 'extinguish'; *la* 'put'. But, from stems in vowels, *āi* 'go'; *pi* 'drink'. Note *mučala* 'flee'. — Imper. 2 Pl. occurs in (*au*) *ēdēt* 'eat'.

Perfect and Pluperfect.

§ 43. The particle *ara* is employed in various verbal forms probably belonging to the Perfect system. Thus: *dōetin ara* 'I have washed'; *āama di bam* (f. *him*) *ara* 'I have gone to work' (*kār la tale yem*); *dōs gūidarim-o* 'I had(?) seen thee yesterday'; *to guidarin-o yek piā* 'I had seen thee one day' (*van aras mi hāde ut*) (< **gait + ara + im*?); *sāri sācin to* ('*sācin + ara*?) 'the sun has become hot' (*narar tan šul*). — But note also: *Bāsi bam* 'I have (?) said'; *imane šār-ai sulāico bye?* 'have your heads ached?'

§ 44. Other preterite forms, which cannot be analysed, occur in the following examples: *Alai yek maiše lāico* 'I saw one man'; *māi bō maiše lāiāat* 'I saw many men'; *lāiētyak* (or *ton šō*) *lāijal āmanā* 'I saw (five or six) stars in the sky'. Formally these forms appear to be transitive present, but they are evidently of preterital meaning, and the suffixes refer to the subject.

Nor am I able to find a place in the verbal system to the forms in *-i*: *Tō tharēim* (or 'I shall?) see thee'; *mō tharēlas-em* 'thou seest (shalt see) me'; *amā to* (for *ti?*) *tharēlas-e?* 'dost (shalt) thou see me?' They may be futures.

Finally we may note the following stray forms: *Wān oā* 'a wind rose' or 'came' (*sile rūyāt*); *lōkala yō aīō* 'water comes from the rock' (*kumar na dōa rāčl*); *āsin āno* 'hail fell (falls?)'; *bayō nasa* 'a flood comes (came?)'.

VOCABULARY

Vowels.

- a, -e* interrogative particle — *Mō gūidam-a?* 'didst thou see me?' *yoi āam imāi kūyeliw-e?* 'have you done this work?' *yoi āam tui kūyeliw-a?* 'hast thou done this work?' *ase kēlesik ton pas-ru imi-a?* 'is that girl thy sister?' — GB. *-a*.
a I. — GB, P. *ā*. — V. § 23.
-i enclit. pron. 2 pl. — V. § 32 sq.
ōu, āu bread. — P. ar. *au*, etc.
-u enclit. pron. 2 sg. — V. § 32 sq.
āb we, I. — V. § 22 sq.

āic, ācin eye. — *Dā ācin-am* 'my two eyes'; *āc-imā* 'it is an eye'; *ācin-am andā-imam* 'I am blind on my eyes'; *ācin burim* 'eyebrow'; *lācinis-em buris-im* 'it is my eyebrow'; *ācinštan kēs* 'my eyelashes'; *ācināō yō* 'tear'; *ācinigy-am, yāk āciniky-am* 'my one eye'. — GB. *ičim*, P. ar. *ācē*.

āicsumanik 'eyebrows'. — P. w. *anēsumanik*.

ōcā shade. — *Ōlaga di* 'go into the shade'. — GB, *unēō*, P. lauf. *ōčhā*, ar. *ičō*.

ōcā came. — *wāu oēa* 'the wind came' (*sile rūgale*). — V. § 44.

nē straight. — *nēis-im* 'it is straight'. — P. ar. *nē* < *ryn*.

ūicērem 'three days ago'. — Torw. *ai-čolun*, Ashk. *nēčōl*.

nēčyik spring, fountain. — P. w. *unēarēk*, ar. *nēč*.

id-am (my) heart. — GB, *hida* breast.

badk near. — *Asē šāi o' ine* 'that thing is near'; *al'oi maiše o' ine* 'that man is near'. — P. ar. *badk*.

adās near, at. — *O'em lāar ine* 'I am wounded'.

aloi that. — V. § 27 sq.

āl, āl plough. — P. ar. *āl*, GB. *hal*.

āl-phēlek 'plough-share'. — P. ar. *al-phāri*.

lō walnut. — < **inrō* (from which Ashk. *inrō*, *imlō*) < **winrō* < **win-rakā*. GB. *im-nūt*, P. lauf. *lūg*, Dam. *brim* < **winrō/ba-ka*. —

But P. ar. *arimūt*, Kati *arimūt*, Pras. *imūt*? Cf. § 5, 1.

ōla young of an animal. — Cf. *yēres-ōla*.

lō-fal'ek (*ph?*) walnut kernel (*yus-dānyel*).

ālino green. — P. kr, chi. *ālino* blue < **ā-nila*.

alafē gourd (*kaddā*). — P. dn. *alwafā*, Khaw. *aluk*.

il'āy-am 'I loosen, untie'. — P. ar. *wilā*.

āi-i 'the day before yesterday'. — Cf. *āi-čērem*.

ama us. — V. § 22.

ame this (obl.). — V. § 27.

-āim enclit. pron. 1 sg. — V. § 32.

āma n. house. — *Susikyē gūras šin-as āmā-im* 'the saddle of the

white horse is in the house'; *asā āma* 'that house'. — GB, *āma*, P. ar. *grāim*. Cf. Skt. *amā* 'at home, in the house'.

ima you. — V. § 22.

awō fell, came (?). — *Āsin awo* hail fell (falls?); *kokale wō awō* water streamed (comes?) from the rock (*kamar na dō rāsi*).

āwas yawn. — *Ā^o-em eñne* I yawn. — GB. *hāse*, P. ar. *awoi*, Bashk. *ōsay*.

awala hunger. — *Ā^o-m kiñō* I am hungry. — P. ar. *awafā*, GB. *hawala*.

‘iis-(many) to laugh. — P. ar. *esi*, GB. *hāse*.

B

bā father. — *Mono bā-m burāla bōine* my father has become old; *bās-am lā-es ine* my father has a brother. — P. w. *bā*.

būi good. — *Būi gās* good grass; *zi-u bāi mē-e?* is thy body well? — P. ar., GB. *būi*. Skt. *bhugm*.

būi fear. — *Ālese māises bāi eñiam* I am afraid of that man. — P. ar. *bai*.

bō to become. — *Xuqa bō-inam* I have become lame; *kōr-am bōra bō-ine* my ear has become deaf; *nāli pili /b/ō-ini* it has become cloudy; *yām burālek bō-ini* my mother has become old; *šāras-am kiis bi-ine* I have got hair on my head; *iāyrik boyem* I got wet; *dōs mājor bām* yesterday I was ill; *inane šārāi sulāñō bīye* your head has become aching; *rāsili/ dūdā bōiō* it becomes sweet/sour. *bō* many. — *Te bō inal, ābā kam inamus* they are many, we are few; *bō ire mīl inal* many men are sitting; *yūāk bōi inal* the mosquitoes are numerous. — P. l. *bā*, etc.

bīnā father. — P. ar. *bāba*.

bōbōn wasp. — Kal. *bhambur*; cf. Skt. (lex.) *bhambā*. fly.

burādar (bācār?) leopard. — P. ar. *bačār*. Cf. Skt. *bhukṣaka*-voracious.

bāge out. — *B^o nesān* I go out.

bukwīk f. lamb. — P. kf. *brygnuk*.

bām m. field, ground. — *līm suv-ma* the ground is dry. — GB. *būm*.

becu honey. — P. dn. *ben* P. form, cf. *maghi*.

bau- to put on (a dress). — *Bama bāiam* I put on a dress (*yāma agudam*). — Dam. *bau*.

bannu dress, clothes.

bandoliky-em wrist. — P. w. *bandulek*. — from P. r. *band*.

bāyol cock. — P. ar. *bāil*, Dam. *būygi*. — P. r.

būzil earthquake. — GB. *banzil*, P. w. *banjil*, < *bhāmi-cala*.

bei-šorik bobon bee. — P. ar. *būyorik*. — Cf. *mačharik*.

bar load.

bir ber-fruit.

bōra many. — *Āba b^o inamus* we are many. — Cf. P. ar. *bārri*, or < *bō ire?*

burri eyelashes, eyebrow? — Cf. s. v. *aiē*.

bōroṛ broom. — P. chi. *barudṛ*.

burēt m. moustache. — *B^o-em cāi-m* my moustache has grown.

bāra outside. — *Kiñab b^o /thō ine* the book is lying outside (*bār prōt dēil*). — P. ar. *bōre*.

bōra deaf. — *Kōr-am bōra bōine* my ear has become deaf. — GB.

bur^o, P. ar. *bur^o*.

bur^o flood, inundation. — *B^o nusa*. — P. ar. *boj^on*.

burāla, f. *lek* old. — *Mono bā-m b^o bōine* my father has become old; *yām burālek bō-ini* my mother has become old. — P. w.

burālek old woman.

bās twelve. — GB. *bās*, P. *duwāi*, etc.

bōstar-am lip. — P. ar. *būstar*; GB. *mūko*.

bāš to extinguish. — *Bāsa* put out the fire (or *ire ka*).

bat now. — *Āse maise bat wō pñio* that man drinks water now; *bat kize hāw-ani?* why dost thou beat us now? — P. ar. *bat*.

bāti word, speech. — *Yēk b^o bēiziyām* I speak a word; *tono bālē-u mūzām* I understand thy speech. — GB. *bāti*, P. ar. *bāti*.

bāti cooked rice. — GB. *bat*, P. ar. *ān*.

bōlan-ūl plough. — P. ar. *bōlou* ploughing, sowing; Phal. *bhoñi*. to plough.

baxura hoof. — P. ar. *baywro*; GB. *bakura* heel.

bās- to say, speak. — *Bēiziyām, baziām* I speak; *bāzāim* I spoke; *bēzi-bām* I have said.

bāy- to be able. — *Yñe lere nā bāyam* I cannot get across. — P. b.

D

dabuhg'-em ankle-bone.

dīg-am waist. — GB. *dāka*, etc.

dāgy-am' kūčō I am thirsty. — Cf. GB., Dam. *audā*.

dol- to ask, demand. — *Dolčō* he demands.

d'amajik (d-?) rope. — P. ar. *damañik*.

d'amurfiky'-am thigh. — P. ar. *damura*, chi. *damura*.

dūmlik'-em knee. — GB. *dunggo*, P. ar. *dūā*.

dūngurik, dūrik'-am elbow. — GB. *dunggi*, P. ar. *dūro*.

dīsā ear of grain (?). — *Kāra d' soičō* the crows eat the ears of grain (*kāra wāiki xurī*).

F

farak wide, broad. — P. ar. *pharak*. Pers.

G

gā f. cow. — *Gā ini* it is a cow.

-gela to, into. — *'Ane mā-ge di'am* I go into the house; *oč-ga di* go into the shade. Cf. *bāge*.

gola- to take, seize. — *Xabar goy'am* I ask; *woi kiab abo gūcam (gūcam)* we take this book; *ase sāi gūcyām (gūcin)* I take (took) that thing; *mālin goč'is* it became dirty ("took dirt"); *sāra gūč'is* it has become cold. — GB. *gōla*.

gū-in human excrement.

gūbā grandfather, paternal uncle. — Cf. *gō* and *bā*; P. kr. *gini-babō*.

gūgustuk ringdove (*gugustak*). — P. kr. *gugustuk*.

gūl ravine, valley. — *Gūl uō* nasine water flows in the ravine. —

GB. *ghal*.

gūla tree. — *Golas lāma* root.

gul flower. — *Gula pulā bōine* the flower has got leaves. — Pers.

gūlin-am enemy. — *Amāna g'-amāi layat* our enemies beat us. — Pers.

gūlay bull, cow. — *Ire g'* bull. — GB., P. id.

gūl'āp rose. — Pers.

gōom wheat. — *G' pī'šia!* grind the wheat.

gāmrik hip. — *Gāmriky-am*. — GB. *gōmarik*.

gō big, large. — *A'oi ana gō ine* that house is big. — P. ar. *gār*.

gandāl heavy. — GB. *gandālo*; Ashk. *gandāl-siti*.

gun-damlik bowstring. — GB., P. *gunin*.

gūray-em grandmother. — P. ar. *gunay'd*. Cf. *gō*.

gās grass.

gō-sūt large pack-needle (sxon).

gūstur n. of a bird. — P. ar. *gustur*.

gūng dumb. — Pers.

g'aruma warm. — *G' bōine* it has become hot. — Pers.

g'ōrola m. horse. — *Susigz g'ōro ulho-ine* the white horse is standing; *susikyz g'ōros š'in-as am'd-ine* the saddle of the white horse is in the house.

gat ghi, clarified butter. — GB. *gud*, P. ar. *gō'st*.

gati'na stirring-stick.

g'at-ien to bind. — P. *gatih*, GB. *g'atih*.

gūl'mik'-em navel.

gati'uytik-am podex.

gāy, *gūy* to see. — *Mō tō gūin-u* I saw thee; *atēse māi-a gūin-as* I saw that man; *mō gūw-ana* didst thou see me? *Mrit tō gūy-elin-u* I saw thee; *yek māisa gūcin* I saw a man; *mifi māis gūyctm* I saw the moon; *māi bō māise gūyctm-at* I saw many men; *gūyctm-em* thou didst see me; *atē māise mō gūl-am* that man saw me; *tō gūidārim-o yak pāl* I have seen thee one day (you *wraz* to mi *ludale* we); *dōs gūidārim-o* I have seen thee yesterday. — Prob. the preter. base of *thar*.

J

jōr well, in health. — *Tu jōr inas-e?* *Ā jōr inum*. Art thou well?

I am well. — Psht.

K

kōu olive. — GB. *kou*, P. ar. *kūya*, Lhd., Pj. *kun*. Cf. Skt. *kupi* n. of various trees?

kū indeed. — *Wās kū bōine* it has indeed started raining. — Psht. *xu*. *kaci* f. small. — *K'ō āyur-em* my little finger.

- lām* village. — *Amāna kē-mā* *Šunāšē* *ine* our village is Sh.
lūm m. tail. — *Līm-s* *ro* it has a tail — P. ar. *lūm*, GB. *līmolo*.
lāmuk light (not heavy). — P. ar. id.; GB. *lāo*.
liēna root, below. — *Goā's liēna* the root of a tree. — P. ar. *liēn*.
lōu salt.
lāj-ām penis.
lōy to fall. — *Lōyīnāy* I am falling. — GB. *lōndī*. Cf. Skt. *ghaṭṭa-*
to roll about > *ḡṛīṭṭi*.
lūl span (to little finger).
lūw-ām husband's brother. — P. ar.
lūwālī yoke. — Cf. Skt. *prāṇa* neck.
lāy to beat, strike, put i to. — *Alēse māisa lāj-ām-as*; *asē māise ābo*
lāhānas I beat, kill that man; *ēy kām* I sneeze; *bat kize lāw-*
anī, *lāw-ani* now thou beatest us; *asē māise mō lācō-m*, *asē*
māise (ama) lācō-m that man beats me (us); *alēse māise ābo*
lāhēn-s we beat that man; *wi kize lāy-ēnī (lāw-ani)?* why do
you beat us? *alēse māise āma lācō-ani* those men beat us;
lācō-in-as I beat, killed him (pret.); *amāna galin-ani lāyāl* our
enemies beat us (pret.); *išō la la cōcam* pour out the soup that
I may eat it.
lūy, *lūm* bow. — P. ar. *dreh*.
lūmī roof. — *Māzēgāl lūyēnī thēlīm* I laid it in the middle of the
roof. — Kal. *drāmī*. Cf. Skt. *dharmān*-support, prop?

1

- li* to give. — *Kīlāb lāīm-u* I give thee a hook; *yek rūpāl lāw-*
am-e, *ne lāw-ām?* dost thou give me a rupee, or not? *alēn*
māise kībāb lāīm-ām that man gave me a book; *alēna lāīm-ām*, *mō*
lāyīl-ām he gave me; *alēsa māisa lāīmī* I gave that man; *sūrī*
lāyētis "the sun has given" = the sun has appeared (*ūwar rājyalai*
daī). — GB. *lē*, P. a. *de*.
lācūk spring (season). — P. ar. *plāisī*, kr. *lācē*; P. kurdanī *plāšī* New
Year (l. entz, Zeitrechnung in Nuristan u. am Pamir, p. 35). Cf.
Skt. *pratiṣṭhā*-foundation, consecration, accession (to the throne)?
lāōkāl rock. — *l' qō awō* water comes from the rock (*kāmar na ābo rāzī*).

- lām* work. — *Lōi lām mē kēyētim* I did this work; *lāma dām* I go
to work. — GB. id.; P. ar. *plom*.
lōdī mulberry (tree). — P. chi. *lūnī*, ar. *plānlek*, GB. *lāngālāk*.
lāng goats (collective). — GB. *play*.
lāp-ām to cough. — P. kr. *lāp*. Skt. *kṛp* (*akrapīśa*) to lament;
Lat. *crepō*, Lett *kṛpāt* zählen Schleim auswerfen (Walde-Pokorny,
I, 416).
lāp wound. — *Od'ūs-ām lē ine* I am wounded.
lāu sleep. — *lāy-ām zāīō* I fall asleep. — P. kr. id., ar. *plou*, GB. *lāp*.
lāyas thirteen. — GB. *lōwāš*, P. kr. *lām*.
lūē, *lūē* three.
lūēčēk, *lūē* flea. — P. ar. *plēč*.
lūē-čār, *lūē* last year (*parōs kāl*).
lūyīšī, *lūē* sixty. — GB. *lāšī*.
lūyēwē fir, pine.
lāzār fever. — *l' ē-m ine* I have fever. — P. kr. *lāzō*, ar. *plūjōr*;
Skt. *prajīṭra*.
M
mē, *mō*, *mūī*, (by) me. — V. § 22 sq.
māē husband. — *Māē-ām inā* he is my husband. — P. ar. *mōēak*, etc.
Skt. *marjya*.
māē fish. — P. ar. id.
māē-ām to flee. — *Mūēā* flee!
māchī honey. — *M' cōyām* I eat honey. — GB. *māēh*.
māčlārīk bee. — *Māchārāik māyā* honey-comb. — GB. *mūčhōyīk*.
mādolīk neck. — P. kr. *mandalīk* throat; Ashk. *manūd*.
māīg'yānī mother's brother's wife (*lā māna xzā*).
mūddār carrion, corpse. — *Alōi šitī m' inc*. — Pers.
mālin dirt(y). — *M' gōēis* it is dirty (has taken dirt). — P. w. id.
mīlām cheese. — P. chi. *mīlām*; Waig. *mīlām* osonium. — Skt. *mīl*, etc.
mūl urine. — *M'-m zāīō* I make water. — GB. id.
mūlē to understand. — *Tōno bāt-ēn mūzām* I understand thy speech.
— P. dn. *mūl*, Ashk. *mūlū*.
mēnām guest. — *M'-ām ine* he is my guest. — Pers.

puč-em, pučarok-em soil. — *Pučem-inat* I have sons.

pōn m. wool. — GB., P. ar. id.

pien- to know. — *Ā iā piēnām-u* I know thee; *tu nōd piēnām-em-e?* dost thou know me? *ase maiśe piēnām-as = ā piēnām-as aśe* I know him; *ase maiśe piēnām-as-e tu?* dost thou know that man? *āha ase maiśa piēnām-s* we know that man; *ui nōd piēnām-em-e?* do you know me? *ui dā ase maiśe piēnām-s-e?* do you two know those men? — P. ar., GB. *pūn-*.

pōn five. — GB. *pōnē*.

pōn-si hundred.

pōi road. — GB. *phout*, P. ar. *pʰān*.

pūnyes fifteen. — GB. *pinčāś*.

piñḍarik-em calf of the leg. — P. ar. *piñḍer*.

pōr burning embers. — P. ar. *puer*, *du. pōr < *pāra*, or **pāvāra*?

pura full. — *pʰe inc*.

pʰōran sieve. — P. kṛ. *puṛin*, Phal. *parān*, etc.

pūṛi- to read. — *Kāraṇ pūṛim*. — P. ar. id.

pire soft. — *Piye xāl inc* it is a soft bed. — Skt. *pidita-* squeezed, pressed?

piṛik palm of the hand. — P. ar., kṛ. id. Cf. *pire*.

pas, pasoliḥ sister. — *Ḥano pas-em in* she is my sister; *ase pasoliḥ-em* that is my sister; *āiḥ pasoliḥ-em inat* I have three sisters;

pas-es in she is his sister. — Dam. *pas*, GB. *sasf*, P. ar. *saw*.

piśāśa cat.

pōst skin. — Pts.

pēś awl. — Pts. *pēś s- (v)*

pās crowding. — *Pās ān- (v)* *gl.* hashh. id.

pāṣu-m rib. — GB. *pāṣ* P. kṛ., ch. *pāṣṇ*.

pīśi- to grind. — *Gōri pīśi-* grind the wheat. — GB. *pīśi*.

puś earth, soil.

piśi-m back. — GB. id.

piśtik sheep's dung.

palla m. leaf. — *Čuda p* (leaf) — (GB. *phala*, P. ar. *paṭṭak*).

PH

phāgga fan. — P. laur. *phakka*, etc.

phēki- to eat (fruit, etc.). — *Lak phēkiam* I eat grapes. — P. laur. *pak*, Lhd. *phakan*, etc.

phal ploughshare.

phāl single grain. — *Yek phāl*. Cf. *ilo-falek*.

phāpus lung. — GB., Dam. id., P. ar. *pāpūs*.

phōṭay-am to break. — GB. *phuṭa*, Dam. *phōṭi*.

phyeḥ wooden shovel (*čāri, bēlān*). — P. ar. *phī scapula*, etc.

R

rāśo, corr. into *raśāśa* hare. — *Rāśo gōṭay* a kind of mountain goat.

— GB. *rāmusiṭ*, P. kṛ. *ramiśo*.

rupai rupee. — *Yak r* *āiam-u* I give thee one rupee.

rāsilā sweet. — *R^e boiḥo*. — P. ar. *resil o*.

rēṣe mirror. — P. ar. *reśo*, w. *risalek*.

S

śiu sand. — GB. *siṇ*, P. ar. *siō*.

śiu bridge. — GB. P. ar. *śiu*.

śucikya white. — *Susiḡa gōṛa*, gen. *susikya gōṛas* the white horse;

śucik'e zar silver. — GB. *śeada*, P. ar. *čil'k*.

śač, in *śārī śūčmāre* the sun has become hot (*uvar tan śin*). — Prob. perf. of **śač* "to be attached(?)", cf. *shina śač*, nep. *sacim*.

śal wakefulness. — *Śul-am inc* (*boine*) I am (have become) awake. — Asht. *śal'ā*, P. w. *sālhi* awake.

śalē dīnatī the day after to-morrow. — P. ch. *śālī* to-morrow.

śul- to ache. — *Aśe nāśes śār-es suṭaṭe* that man's head aches;

tono śār-u suṭačēye? *inane śāp-āi suṭaṭo laye?* did your heads ache? *āyṛiḥem sālāčō* my finger hurts (*emā gūda xugig*). —

Dam. *śulāv*.

śiu m. saddle. — *Susikye gōṛas śiu-as* the white horse's saddle.

śuamh. v. *aič-s'*.

śuōn file, rasp. — Pts.

śuī needle. — *Śuī mūṇaṭik-es* eye of a needle.

law baxter. — P. w. *lawā*, etc.

lawānik box, chest. — *Dana lāne* 'we put the grain into the chest (*dāna wācāwun sandak kē*). — P. ar. *lawānik*, Kal. *lawin*, Waig. *lawunyk*.

lawōlik, *lawōlyak* f. star. — *Tāwōlyak lāi jat asman* stars were seen(?) in the sky (*wo mī lūl*); *lawōlyak usini*, *nasini* a star rose (*slar* *akāra ša*). — *Tāwōlyak* is a P. form and was repudiated by my second informant. — P. ar. *lawōlyak*, GB. *lāra*.

TH

thō to be placed. — *Kiāb bayā thōne* the book is put outside (*kiāb bār pral diti*). Cf.:

thōlye(?) to put. — *Mācagala thoyrelin* (*thōelin*) I put it in the middle (*manse kē mī krodā*). — Ksh. *thāwun*, Skt. *sthāpaya*. Cf. *śāric-thōne*.

thū post, pillar.

thar to look. — *Mō thara* look at me! *tō tharelam-u* I (shall?) see thee; *mō tharelas-em* thou seest me; *ana tō tharelas-e* seest thou us? — P. ar. *thōr*, GB. *tha*.

T

tigi back of the neck. — P. ar. *tiki*.

tigūn sheep-fold (*špōl*).

tūka scorpion. — P. ar. *tūgō*, Waig. *jōka*.

tapus kite. — Psht.

W

wān wind. — *Wān oca* a wind rose (*sile rāyalē*). — P. w. *wāyan*, P. ar.

wī you. — V. § 22.

wūn willow. — P. kr. *wēn*, GB. *bēn*.

wācōlik calf. — P. kr. *wācōlik*.

wāš, *wāš* roof-beam. — *wāšes šāyir*, V.S.V. *šāla*. — P. ar. *wāš*, GB. *hāš*.

wācerik ant. — P. lgh. *waranyek*, ar. *warawunyk*.

war-an stomach, belly (*gēda*). — Prob. for **uar*. GB. *war*.

ware other. — *Wō kal boine* another year came; *alū āmā warai māies iue* this house belongs to another man; *ase āmā warais iue*. — P. ar. *wart*, GB. *wari*.

wār stone. — P. id.; GB. *wā*.

wasoli hammer (*adze*?). — GB. *wāsol*, P. kr. *tsoli* adze, cf. Ashk. *was*, Jaunsari *bāsi*, etc.

wāš m. rain.

wyel m. night. — *Wō boine*. — P. kr. *wel*, ar. *wiyel*, GB. *hel*.

wiyel-pōl the Galaxy.

wiyel-patpak bat. — P. ar. *wiāl-patrok*.

U

uō m. water. — *Ācināo uō* (thy?) tears; *ā uō piām* I drink water; *gūla uō nasine* water flows in the ravine; *ūkula uō awōd* water streams from the rock. — GB. *uū*, P. *waruk*, etc.

uoi this. — V. § 27.

uāsam to weep. — Skt. *ud-āstru* weeping, demon. *ud-āstraya*.

X

xai how many? — *Xai em inōū* how many persons are you? —

P. ar. *xōi*.

xabar goyām I ask. — Prs.

xacū black. — GB. *khāca*, P. ar. *šōmak*.

xaci-m armpit. — P. ar. *xac*, GB. *kačyal*.

xācik thorn. — P. ar. *xācik*. Cf. Skt. *kakṣa* dry grass.

xāh empty. — Prs.

xāla roof-board, rafter. — *Wāšes-šāyir xāle hūtin* I put the rafters at the top of the roof-beams (*paļle me wācāwun*). — P. ch. *xāla*.

xāllū, *xāfōlik* irrigation-channel. — P. dh. *kalā*, GB. *khāṇṇa*.

xar-em fool. — GB. *khur*, P. kr. *xār*, P. ar., etc. *ph*, etc.

xurīg'an heel.

xarela, f. 'ji donkey. — P. ar. *xaral'o*.

xāuri f. left (hand). — P. kr. *xōri*, Kal. *khuri*, etc.